Correction to: Genetic differentiation and overexploitation history of the critically endangered Lehmann's Poison Frog: *Oophaga lehmanni*

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Unfortunately, the original publication of the article has been published with an error in one of the statistical analyses and in Fig. 3. The correct version of this figure and the corresponding statistical analysis is provided with this correction.

Our data suggests that there are significant differences in body size between red and yellow morphs ($p\text{-value} = 0.001$, $F\text{-statistic} = 11.17$, $df = 163$). The yellow frogs were larger ($\text{mean} \pm \text{s.d.} = 37.25 \pm 1.19$ mm, $N = 14$) than that the red frogs ($\text{mean} \pm \text{s.d.} = 35.40 \pm 2.04$ mm, $N = 151$) (Fig. 3).

Significant differences in morphology between the two morphs further support the results of our study, where we found high structuring and genetic distance between *O. lehmanni*-red and *O. lehmanni*-yellow. Thus, genetic results and phenotypic variation in morphology and coloration lead us to propose that the red and yellow morphs should be considered as separate management units.

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Fig. 3 Differences in body length between the red and yellow *O. lehmanni* morphs. Yellow frogs are larger than red frogs. Red bean indicates values for *O. lehmanni*-red and yellow bean for *O. lehmanni*-yellow. Black points represent raw data, vertical bar shows the mean, the bean is a smoothed density curve showing the full data distribution, and the rectangle represents the uncertainty around the mean using a 95% Bayesian highest density interval